PRESIDENT SOTO TURNS HIS OFFICE

DREDGING IN FRESH MUD. COL O'BYRNE TOO ILL 20 ANSWER A

So the Bock Investigators, After Setting Inspector Syraes on the \$18,000 Trail, Turn Aside to Inspect the \$100,000 Yearly Fredits of the Union Bredging Co. on a \$170,000 Job-Its Sid is Always Lowest, and Its "Competitors Appear to Do the Work,

Col. John O'Byrne did not explain to the Commissioners of Accounts at yesterday's session of the dock investigation what he did with the \$13,000 which the oystermen paid him as counsel fees in their efforts to have a North Biver pier and bulkhead set aside for their exelusive use, although the Commissioners had set apart the day for the purpose of hearing him talk. They sent him an invitation early in the morning by the hand of Examiner John Redmond. Mrs. O'Byrne told Mr. Redmond that her husband was sick, having been taken with sciation the night before. She said she sould not think of disturbing Col. O'Byrne, as he had just dropped asleep.

While Mr. Redmond was up town the Com missioners of Accounts and Corporation Counel Clark were having an interesting time in the investigation rooms in the Stewart building. It was long before the hour of opening the session. Inspector Byrnes was with the Commissioners in a private room adjoining the investigation room, and Corporation Counsel Clark was having a long private talk with somebody in another room. This person proved later on to be Jacob I. Housman, the oysterman in whose name the lease of Pier 54 now stands, and who gave James W. Boyle \$1,000 after the pier had been sold to Boyle at a reduction of \$1,000 in the yearly rent. After a while Inspector Byrnes went into the com with Housman. When he had departed the report was that Housman had confessed all he knew of the affair of the \$18,000 counsel fee. All that could be learned was that Housman will testify again, probably

after Col. O'Byrne has been heard. In the afternoon Col. O'Byrne sent down a doctor's sertificate that he is sick. Here it is: sertificate that he is sick. Here it is:

(ity and County of New York, as, D. Thomas F. Joyce, being duly swore, says * * * inhat he has been attending and did attend John O'Byrne at his residence this morning and found him suffering great pain from a severe attack of sciatica; that said John O'Byrne is now easthed to his bed and room and is utterly unable, and will be for a few days, to leave his house; that he is incapacitated from attending to any business whatsoever.

T. F. Jorce, M.D.

Sworn to before me this 22d of November, 1880.

HORERT O'BYRNE, Notary Public.

The notary, Robert O'Byrne, is Col. O'Byrne's son, and a lawyer in his father's office, who ran for Assembly as the County Democratic eardidate in the Eighteenth district last fall. Dr. Joyce is Col. O'Byrne's son-in-law.

Deck Commissioner Cram had been subpirated to tell just how that resolution setting aside the pier and bulkhead to the use of the cystermen was passed through the Dock Department. Commissioner Cram stated that he had voted for the resolution, and should certaily do it again in any case which was presented to him as that had been. He said that Mr. Boyle and Col. O'Byrne had come to the office in Pier A about the matter, and had been in President Post's room. Then Boyle came to Commissioner Cram about it. The Commissioner asked him if he had a copy of the act with him. Boyle said he had not, but would get him a copy later. After that either Boyle or O'Byrne or both appeared in the full meeting of the Board. The morning before this meeting Boyle had come again to the department, and shown Commissioner Cram the copy of the act.

I saw ne objection to the passage of the resolution. Boyle said they began their cyster.

of the sot.

I saw no objection to the passage of the resolution.

Boyle explained to me that they began their cysterpacking in August, and they wanted to get settled in
their place at once so as to get ready for it. heir place at once so as to get ready for it.

Mr. Clark asked whether, at the meeting in which the resolution was passed the resolution had been presented in its final shape, or whether it had been simply moved and carried to grant such permission and the resolution had been made up afterward. Mr. Cram could not answer definitely. He had protested against a outstom of the Board of doing things in the latter way.

Q.—Did Cel. O'Byrne ever address your Board as a Body T. A.—My recollection is that he never did. hedy i A.—My recollection is that he never did.

Charles Miller, Jr., who was Secretary Kemble's assistant testified that he had drafted the
resolution, and had done it under President
Edwin A. Post's directions. It was passed at a
meeting held about July 11, and Miller thought
It was President Post who moved in the meeting, that the resolution to set saide the bulkhad be passed. Boyle. Shaffer, and Col.
70 Byrns were at the office several times to see
about it.

4.—To observe the companion of the commissioner Matthews.

A.—To Commissioner Foss, mosur, missioner Matthews.
Q.—Where were these conversations held! A.—They went into Commissioner Post's private room.
Q.—Did you ever see them in Commissioner Matthews's private room! A.—Yes, I remember one such theways private room! A.—Yes, I remember one such

Boyle, he said, was always the spokesmen of the party. It was to Boyle that he, Miller, gave the resolution after he had drafted it according to President Post's directions. Before he gave it finally to Boyle, however, he took it in for President Post's approval, and President Post checked it with his private mark.

At this point Miller made a sensation by staing that the resolution, as it passed the meeting of the Board, set aside only the bulk-head between West Tenth and West Eleventh streets, but that Pier 54 was added to its provisions later without the formality of getting the approval of the Board of Commissioners,

attention.
"What was it, now." demanded Mr. Clark,
"that the whole Board granted to the oyster-

men?"
Nothing but 300 feet of bulkhead at the foot of West Tenth and West Eleventh streets.

"Nothing but 300 feet of bulkhead at the foot of West Tenth and West Eleventh streets. That's all."

"And you mean to say that when the resolution was finally fixed up in the office it was made to include Pier 54?" asked Mr. Clark.

"Yes, sir."

"Tell us how it happened."

"Well." said Miller." they read the resolution as I drafted it after the meeting, and then went into President Post's private room and had a talk with him. Then they came out and told me to said Pier 54, old, to the resolution. I went in and asked Commissioner Post about it, and he said he saw no objections. So I put it in and handed the resolution of Mr. Boyle."

"Then you mean to say." demanded Mr. Clark. "that the interpolation of Pier (old) 54 into the resolution about the bulkheads was made by President Post and not by the order of the Board?"

"Yos, sir." said Miller simply.

Frederick P. Thompson. Surveyor of the Dock Department, was recalled, and Corporation Counsel Clark proceeded to fish for the Union Dredging Company with a few rather extartling results. The Commissioners of Accounts think this company is a mysterious organization and would like to find out all about it.

Surveyor Thompson said on Thursday that the city now owned no dredging plant whatever, though it once had one, and that nearly all the city and once had one, and that nearly all the city and yesterday that he made only about a tenth of the soundings were made by three hydrographers—George E. Rogers. Hiram C. Calkings, and A. N. Spooner. Thompson said that Calkin was already in the department when he came in in 1881, but that Rogers and Spooner were appointed hydrographers afterward. They were both on the civil service lists, appointed in the regular way.

Q—West there any other name than Rogers' on the civil service lists, appointed in the regular way.

Q.—Was there any other name than Rogers's on the eivil service list? A.—Well, I believe there was not. Q.—Then Rogers was the entire list? A.—Yes Q.—How when Spooner was appointed, were there eiter names than his upon the civil service list presented? A.—I believe in the control of the cont Q.—By whom was Spooner suggested ! A.—By ma. Q.—Where did he come from ! A.—From the Fenn-rivanta Baliread.

Q.—Who told you to send him to the Civil Service Board 7 A.—The chief engineer. Q.—Who told you to send him to the Civil Service Board? A.—The chief engineer.

Thompson said that when he assumed his duties in 1881 the city owned two dredges and twelve mud scows. Now it owns none, and pays out large sums yearly for dredging. Thompson calculated that the city had made money by parting with its dredging plant. He figured that the city had saved \$6,500 by leasing some of the dredges to the Union Company and selling others.

Q.—Have you calculated on how much the Union Company made out or the raillion and a half they have taked on to the dry freedying? A.—No. I did not know how much they have madeing? A.—No. I did not know how much they have madeing? A.—No. I did not know how much they have madeing? A.—Whave you the charge of the city's dredging? A.—Yea.

Q .- Do you know how much it costs to dredge. A.-No.

No.

Q.—Are you not interesting in knowing? A.—I don't think I am since the city don't do its own dredging.

Q.—Did you ever hear of any other dredging compaties than the Union Company hidding for work? A.—Oh yes.

Q.—Name them. A.—Well, there is the Morris & Cuminors or edging Company, Henry Dubois's Sons. and the Atlantic Urrdging Company, A.—Atlantic Urrdging Company A.—Tes.

G.—Dies not the Morris & Cumings Company de work for the Union Company A.—Yes.

G.—Dies not the Morris & Cumpanies of You have named do work for the Union Dredging Company! A.—Well, I believe they do.

Q.—Did not the Union Dredging Company win the Contracts and then ampley its compatitions in the Morris of the Contracts and the monion its compatitions in the Morris of the Contracts and the monion its companies.

do work for the Union Dredging Company? A.—Weil, I believe they do.

Q.—Did not the Union Dredging Company win the contracts and then employ its competitors in the bidding to do the work? A.—I believe so.

Q.—After their competitors had bid higher and not get the contracts? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Bidn't you think this was a curious state of things for one-particular firm always to win the bid and then to employ the competitors it had beaten to do the work bid for? A.—Weil, I noticed it.

Q.—Uniy not; A.—Weil, I do Commissioners this curious thing you had noticed? A.—I did not.

Q.—Why not? A.—Weil I do not think it was my duly to criticise the work of my superiors.

Q.—Why not? A.—Weil I do not think it was my duly to criticise the work of my superiors.

Q.—Who was this the work of your superiors? A.—Why, I supply sed they knew about it.

Q.—How was this the work of your superiors? A.—Why, I supply sed they knew about it.

Q.—Bid you ever talk to the Commissioners about disagraps? A.—No, or on any other subject.

Q.—Who did we is talk to? A.—To the chief enginesy said &c. Michola.

Mr. Clark asked Thompson what kind of an Mr. Clark asked Thompson what kind of an office the Union Dredging Company had at 34 Pine street. Thompson said he never saw anybody there but Superintendent Loomis

and Mr. Phelps. This was apparently the only office force of a concern that did about \$100,-000 worth of dredding a year for the city. After a while Thompson recollected there was an office boy there, too. He never saw any account books in the office, although he had been at the office on an average of once a week for years.

years.
Q.—Is there not a company behind the concern? A.—I suppose so.
Q.—De you know who any of the gentlemen are whe make up the company? A.—No atc.
Q.—De you know the stockholders. If there are stockholders.
A.—I don't know.
A.—I don't know.
Q.—Don't it make them up from the records of the Dock Department? A.—I guess they do.

Deck Department? A.—I goess they do.

Dredge work, Thompson said, was done by
the Union Dredging Company upon orders
issued by the Tressurer of the Dock Department. The Dock Department differs from
other city departments as to the matter of geting its work done. A clause in the Consolidation act gives the Dock Commissioners the
right to draw on the city treasury to the extent
of \$5,000,000 a year by orders of the Dock Department Treasurer without the necessity of
making fixed contracts. It was by these orders
that the dredging was paid for.
Q—What pierado you most frequently dredget A.—

Q.—What pierado you most frequently dredget A.— Vay lately we have not dredged any piers more than thera. Q.—Would you be surprised to learn that the Union redging Company got five orders to dredge a single No. i eleven orders for dredging another pier? A.-

No. I would not ordera for another pier? A.—No. Q.—And eight ordera for another pier? A.—No. Q.—Well, now, why? A.—Well, the niers you are talking about : ad to have a great deal of dredering done to them, so we gave it out in many orders. Q.—Why didn't you make a centract for the whole amount, and offer it to the highest bidder? A.—Oh, we seldom give a requisition for more than 20,000 feet of

dredging at a time.

Q-Why not? A.—They don't like such big orders at the Cemptroller's office.

Q-Now isn't it to avoid the necessity of advertising the bid? A.—It is to give the contractors their money at convenient times. If you draw one big order the contractors have to wait so long for their money.

Q-By contractors you mean the Union Dredging Company? A.—Well, yes.

Thompson said that the leaving of the secwa for the dumping ground was watched by the two inspectors. The soows went out in flects of from one to six.

Q-if your inspector gave in a report of five secwa in

of from one to six.

Q.—If your inspector gave in a report of five seems in a facet when in fact there were only two went out, would you discover it? A.—Yea, by going to the Supervisor of Harbors.

Q.—Do you visit the Supervisor of Harbors regularly?

A.—No.

-When do you go? A .- When I suspect there is He calculated that each seew dumped cost 125. So that if two more scows were reported a fleet than actually went out the city would e \$240 out on that one fleet.

Q.—Does the Union Company take its fleets out at light! A.—Oh, yes; many times.
Q.—Did you ever receive anything, directly or indicatly, from the Union Dredging Company! A.—No. sir. Thompson said he was an expert on dredging, so Mr. Clark got him to make an estimate of how much it cost the Union Dredging Company to do the city's dredging. The estimate, as completed, was this:

Wages of captains..... Wages of engineer..... Wages of men..... formage interest on investments Depreciation in value of plant (yearly)... Repairs to plant (yearly)... Total 864, 880

out that way.

—bout fou think it would be a good idea for the city to save that \$107,000 a year! A.—I should think so.

— bo you know of any other firm doing business for this city that makes such a sum! A.—No. I do not. Thompson said they did not take soundings for mud dredging. or mud dredging.

Q.—How do you estimate? A.—Oh, I guess the amount to be taken out.

I'll wager you I can make a better guess of the amount of mud to be taken out of any given pier than the best engineer in New York.

Q.—Why do you guess at the amount? A.—It saves the expense of making soundings.

Mr. Clark asked Theomographics.

he expense of making soundings.

Mr. Clark asked Thompson if he got a salary or gruessing.

Q.—Suppose you make too small a ruces? A.—Why
be Comptroller would ask me to rise and explain when
e got the actual results.
Q.—What would you tell him? A.—I would say I made

a bad guess.

Q.—Suppose you made guesses on an excavation that would amount to about \$50,000, would the dividing of that excavation up into a number of smaller contracts, such as you give treasurer's orders for, enable you to evade the discovery of your bad guess by the Comptroller? A.—Well, yes; I can guess closer on treasurer's orders than on contracts.

urer's orders than on contract.

The copartnership directory gives these officers of the Union Dredging Company: Chandler H. Loomis. President: Clarence W. Francis. Secretary, and Frederick W. Barker. Treasurer. The names of the three are reseated as the directors. The capital is mentioned as \$30,000. The directory adds that Mr. Francis is a lawyer at the address of the company. omits Mr. Loomis, and describes Mr. Barker as a clerk.

The following letter was received yesterday from Senator Fasset:

from Senator Passett:

WUMANS H. Clark Eng.

WY D'AN Sin: Please excuse an informal reply to a
formal letter. I shall be very giad to lend you and the
Commissioners any aid in my power in your present effor; to clear up the affairs of the Dock Department,
and to that end will endeavor to see you to morrow or
next day. Tours very truly.

The Commissioner and aid to the commissioner and to that end will endeavor to see you to morrow or
next day. Tours very truly.

J. S. Fasser.

The investigation will be continued on Mon-STATEMENT BY COMMISSIONER MATTHEWS. Dock Commissioner Post did not return to town yesterday, as was expected, but may be back to-day. Commissioner Matthews made an informal statement to a Sun reporter regarding some of the testimony taken before the Commissioners of Accounts. He began with saying some of the testimony taken before the Commissioners of Accounts. He began with saying that he knew nothing about the mency raised by the cystermen to secure possession of Pier 65. East River. As to the work done by the Union Dredging Company, he said that the concern used to get 30 cents a cubic yard for what it removed, until by advertising for the lowest bid, and thus opening the dredging to competition, he got the same company to do the same work for 20 cents. For their use of soows and dredging tools belonging to the city, the Union Dredging Company had paid \$40,000, which will go far toward covering the cost of what it wore out. He knew of no "trusts" in connection with the ement and spiles used by the Department: never heard, indeed, of any trusts in connection with the Dock Department in any war.

"As to the inefficiency of my son," continued commissioner histithews. I have deducted \$450 from his salary this year, which is more than that due for double the number of days he has been absent. I kept him where he is because he is an honest man, and I can trust him. The statement has been made that the Dock Department does not pay expenses. Now, out of the \$6,000,000 which has passed through my hands since I have been Dock Commissioner. a surplus of \$2,000,000 remains. In place of having a vast sum at his individual disposal, as has been asserted. Chief Engineer Greene has never disposed of a single dollar without the consent of the Treasurer or President of the Board."

Suit to Break John Guy Vassar's Will. POUGHEREPSIE, Nov. 22 .- To-day Hackett Williams, as counsel for Robert G. Vassar of New York, nephew of the late John Guy Vas-sar, began a suit in the Supreme Court against all the heirs and executors of the John Guy Vassar estate, declaring that the College Hill property which John Guy Vassar before his death purchased for the purpose of erecting an orphans' home thereon should not be held by the executors of Mr. Vassar's estate; that the will and codicil in reference to the property are pull and void, and that the executors were not competent to take said bequest, and that John Guy Vassar died intestate as to that property. Plaintiff shows that he is selzed in fee simple and entitled to the possession of the undivided one-seventh of one-tenth part of the College Hill premises, and the several defendants are also entitled to the possession of certain parts of said premises. Plaintiff sake the Court to determine the several rights and interests and settle the question. This is another of several suits begun against the executors of the estate. Several well-known lawyers believe that the will will be broken in one or two respects, and, if so, some of the heirs who have not received more than \$500 each will get thousands of dellars each. Vassar estate, declaring that the College Hill

Guests of the Maritime Exhibition. BOSTON, Nov. 22 .- A distinguished party are guests of the Maritime exhibition to-day: Gen. Schoffeld. Gen. Kelton, Adjutant-General of the army; Admiral Jouett and Chief Enof the army: Admiral Jouett and Chief Engineer Melville of the navy: Prof. Mendenhall of the Coast Survey, representing the Treasury Denartment: Major Fowell, chief of the Geological Survey, representing the Interior Department: Prof. Goode of the Smithsonian Institution: Commissioner McDonald of the Fisheries Department, and Prof. Hayden of the Hydrographic Bureau. They are under the care of Major C. S. Hill of the United States Shipping Leagus. The morning was spent in inspecting the exhibition.

Lawyers Locked Up for Fighting to Cour COUNCIL GROVE, Kan., Nov. 22.-In the Dis-COUNCIL GROVE, Kall., NOV. 22.—In the District Court here last evening, during the trial of the Cooper murder case, a personal encounter occurred between the Hon. John Martin and Cel. J. S. Bradley, lawyers from Topeka Mr. Martin was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Lansas a year ago. The Court ordered both attorneys under arrest for coutempt, and they were locked up in the county jail until this morning when they were both heavily fined by Judge Nicholsen.

The Five Baruards Escape Hanging. NASHVILLE, Nov. 22.—Gov. Taylor acted yesterday upon the cases of the five Barnards sentenced to be hanged for murder in Hancock county. The Governor particled John Barnard Jr. and Elijah Barnard commuted to five years in the penitentiary the sentences of Clinton and Anderson Barnard, and to ten years that of John Barnard, 8

RILLED THE WRONG BOY. Sonry Morgenwech's Bullet was Intended for Courad Kirchner.

At the resumption of the trial in the General Sessions yesterday of Henry Morgenweck. indicted for murder in shooting his stepson ohn Kirchner, a boy of 16, in their home a 791 Ninth av., on Aug. 9, it was shown that, in all probability, Morgenweck had no intent to kill the boy. But this goes not beln him, because the tendency of the evidence was to show that he did intend to kill John's elder brother Conrad, with whom he (Morgenweck) was quarrelling at the time he fired the fatal shot. But it is murder in the first degree, all to kill, and accidentally kill some one else. Mary Kirchner, Morgenweck's 15-year-old

stepdaughter, testified that Morgenwick entered the house at 2% o'clock in the afternoon of the day of the shooting, and his wife came in a few minutes later. He asked where she had been, and she asked him where he had been. He said that he had been to Hoocken, whereupon she replied, jocosely. "I've been to Hoboken, too." You haven't." he replied angrily; you've been to my shou." His wife said she had been there, but only to ask where he was. Then Morgenweck went into the front bedroom, took his revolver, and loaded it. She tithe witness) saw him dolpg this, and called to her mother that he had his pistol. Mrs. Morgenweck came into the room and asked him what he was doing. He put his revolver into his hip pocket, saying. This is for you and me." Mrs. Morgenweck said. "If you want to shoot me, shoot me now." He went out.

About 8 o'clock he returned with William Rastade, a painter, and said that Rastade could prove that Mrs. Morgenweck was unfaithful to him. But Rastade said that he could not prove anything of the kind, and started to leave the room. Mrs. Morgenweck desied it. Just then Conrad and John Kirchner came from the front room. Conrad remonstrated with Morgenweck for making so much noise, and for falsely accusing his, Conrad's, mother. Morgenweck told him that he was only a boarder in the house, and had nothing to say. Conrad said that, whether he was a boarder or not, unless Morgenweck behaved himself and gave up his pistol he would call in a polloeman. Thereupon Morgenweck turned to the rack where his coat was hanging, took his revolver out of his coat pocket, wheeled around quickly, and fred John cried out. "Oh!" and grappled with Morgenweck. Onnrad wrenched the pistol out of Morgenweck. Conrad wrenched the pistol out of Morgenweck. Then Morgenweck knocked John down and ran down stairs into the street, where he was arrested. John, who was wounded in the left breast, died within a few minutes. William Rastade corroborated Mary Kirchner as to what occurred after he entered the room. Morgenweck asked hi tepdaughter, testified that Morgenwick entered the house at 2% o'clock in the afternoon

HOLLINS'S MANITOBA SUIT.

His 500 Shares Pitted Against a Majority

Most of the time of Judge Ingraham, who sat in Supreme Court Chambers yesterday was taken up by the case of Frank C. Hollins against the St. Paul. Minneapolis and Manitoba Bailroad Company. Mr. Hollins has bought object as a stockholder to the leasing of the railway to the Great Northern Railway Company for ninety-nine years, as proposed by a majority of the shareholders. He wants an injunction to prevent the turning over of \$22,-000,000, par value, in securities. In opposition to the application Mr. Shearman read a number of affidavits. That of President James J. Hill set forth that the proposed arrangement would fully protect the rights of stockholders, and the affidavit of John S. Kennedy, owner of 5.000 shares, expressed full approval of the plan. The holders of \$16,323,000 of the \$20. and the affidavit of John S. Kennedy, owner of 5,000 shares, expressed full approval of the plan. The holders of \$16,323,000 of the \$20,-000,000 of capital stock had already subscribed for an equal amount in the Great Northern Railway Company. Among these were Brown Brothers & Co. Theodore B. Starr. Morton, Bliss & Co., Moore and Schley, J. W. Blgelow, Marshall Field of Chicago, and W. L. Scott of Eric. Mr. Hollins, it was asserted, had not owned any stock until Nov. 11, and affidavits were presented showing in whose hands the shares he holds were until dates varying from Oct. 31 to Nov. 4.

Mr. Hornblower spoke at great length in defense of the course of his client, and said that he had a perfect right to take measures for the prevention of an iligal act; the consolidation he held to be illegal under the laws of Minnesota. He quoted authorities at length to show that Mr. Hollins had the right to purchase stock for the purpose of bringing such an action.

Frederic R. Coudert spoke in support of the arrangement, and Judge Ingraham reserved decision.

investigated the whiskey smuggling at Quebec for the Government, says that, so far as can be traced, there have been smuggled into Canada, by way of St. Pierre de Miquelon, this year by way of St. Pierre de Miquelon, this year \$,000 barrels of American whiskey, and, as each gallon should have paid \$2 duty, the Government has lost \$300,000 in revenue from that source alone. One hundred and seventeen barrels of contraband whiskey have been seized and actions instituted against the persons who received them from the smugglers. The only remedy for the evil. Mr. Cornelliler says, is to fit out cruisers to cope with the smugglers, and a recommendation will be made to that effect. A large quantity of contraband whiskey is said to have been traced to this city, where it was delivered in small quanties to grocers and saloon keepers.

Thrown Into a Vat of Boiling Water, BALTIMORE, Nov. 22.-Henry Brunier, aged 17, a butcher, employed at John Weitzel's outchering establishment in the southwestern annex, died at 12:45 o'clock this morning at the Maryland University Hospital from a severe scalding in a vat of boiling water. John Fisher, another employee, is held by the police to answer the charge of throwing Brunier into the vat. The story of the assault, as told by Brunier, who spoke with difficulty, is this:

Fisher and Brunier were employed at Weitzel's. Yesterday morning they got into a quarrel over some trifling matter, and later began to fight. They clinched and threw each other around the slaughter house, to the amusement of the other employees, for some time. Fisher, who was older and stronger than Brunier, had the advantage all the time; but the latter stuck to him, and the two fought like buildogs. Fisher managed to get the boy near a vat of boiling water, which is used to take bristles of for hogs, and pushed him in. The boy's body from his neck to his knees was scalded in a most horrible manner. The lad's cries brought the other workmen to the vat. and he was son pulled out and a doctor summoned. He was sent to the Maryland University Hospital, and suffered intense agony until he died. the vat. The story of the assault, as told by

The Caynga Indian Claims, BEANTFORD, Ont., Nov. 22.-The New York State Senate Committee on the Cayuga Claims for Back Annuity heard the closing arguments on behalf of the Indians yesterday. and last night decided that counsel for the In-dians had made out a prima facie case, and that the Cayugas settled near here were of the that the Cayugas settled near here were of the same ancestry as those in New York State. It was also decided that the onus was upon the counsel of the State to show that the Canadian Cayugas had relinquished their rights to the treaty money since 1808. To-day the committee is hearing the 'evidence of the very old members of the tribe here, who are testifying that they had heard their fathers state that they never relinquished their claims against the State of New York, but that their annuities had been stoped because of the war. The committee will hold their next session in Buffalo.

Voting for Senator in North Bakota, BISMARCK, Nov. 22.-The North Dakota Sen-Binnancy, Nov. 22.—And works Dakota Son-sie voted for United States Senator to-day. The ballot stood: M. S. Johnson, 10: Ordway, 2: Gasey. 4; Walsh. S; Macumber. 5: Plummer. 1: Rudge. 1: Maratia (Dem.), 7. The Senate than adjourned to meet in joint semion with the House to-morrow.

OFER TO DR. DURAN. lighting in the Streets of San Jose Retween the Two Political Factions-Four Men Killed and the Same Number Wounded. San Jose, Nov. 11 .- At half past 5 on the afternoon of the 7th there was a sudden comotion in the streets of this capital. People began to run hither and thither wildly; women fell to shricking and sobbing; shopkeepers and their clerks hastily shut and barred the doors and windows of their various places. From the slamming of shutters and the snapping of locks it was at once evident that there was serious trouble in the atmosphere. "Arms! arms!" was the cry. Still no one could tell premen who had run toward the outskirts of the town reappeared carrying each a brand-new machete in one hand and in the other a large

revolver or a stout club. "Guard every crossing! Let no one pass with-out the word!" were the orders. It seems that word had been brought that a thousand or more Esquivelistas were marching upon San José from Alajuela. Other wild rumors were in the sir. Victor de la Guardia. brother of the late President Guardia, had proclaimed himself dictator. The true version is that the Rodriguista element having penetrated the police headquarters, a large number of police, who were known to be Esquivelistas, were all at once discharged from the force. They marched off good humoredly and taking their official decapitation in a philosophical way, but one of them in passing near the central cuartel gave vent to his feelings in a last defiant "Viva Esquivel!" This was at once seized upon by the Rodriguistas as a pretext for action. By 6 o'clock the city was in a terrible commotion. Prominent Rodriguista merchants distributed brand-new arms to all who came. The huge machetes shone like silver. The revolvers were bright and shining likewise. It was a beautiful, warm night, with hardly a breeze stirring. The moon was full, and rose early. The Rodriguistas formed into companies, and tied white handkerchiefs around their left arms. They posted sentries at the street corners. The challenge was, "Quien vive?" The answer, "Rodriguez." Then the question, "Uno?" and if the approaching person did not instantly reply "Dos." he was arrested. With all the excitement, however, any foreigner was perfectly safe, unless he stepped in front of a stray but-

safe, unless he stepped in front of a stray bullet. Your correspondent went in every direction without the least difficulty. Most of the foreigners ran up their own particular flags, but this was wholly unnecessary. One man sent to borrow the Stars and Stripes from Mr. Keith, the railroad man. Mr. Keith sent him word to wrap himself up in a sheet and go to bed. He would be safe enough.

The Esquivelistas, it was soon seen, were in the minority. The Bodriguistas massed with their arms on the hill above the railroad station and in the hospital plaza. They patrolled the streets, and took possession of every available space. "Give us the cuarteis!" was their cry. Firing began at last from the Presidential palace. The guns were aimed high, however, and no one was hurt. The Union Bank and the French Hotel show some pretty good-sized perforations in their The Union Bank and the French Hotel show some pretty good-sized perforations in their second-story outer walls. All night long the fight was kept up, with no greater loss of life than four, four others being wounded. Among those killed was an estimable gentleman. Don Teodorico Quiros, a merchant, who, being a little deaf, did not hear or understand a Rodriguista's challenge, and was shot down while going from his own house to that of his brother-in-law. Dr. Duran, whom he had just heard had been called to the post of acting President. Apart from this sad accident there is really little to grieve for, though the night was one to remember.

acting President. Apart from this sad accident there is really little to grieve for, though the night was one to remember.

The demand for the cuartels was kept up, and also the demand that President Sato turn over the Presidency to Duran, the Third Vice-President. At about midnight Soto concluded to do so. Dr. Duran immediately named Don Ricardo Jiménez as Minister-General. In place of Don Mauro Fernandez, who, of course, went out with Soto. This is now the condition of affairs. Dr. Carlos Duran is acting President of Costa Rices and Don Ricardo Jiménez is Minister of Haclenda, Commerce, Public Instruction, and all the other portfolios. Don Rafael Iglesias is the Warwick of the day. The leaders of the opposition party will be sent out of the country—given foreign missions. That is their worst fate. There will be no more uprisings. Rodriguez will step quietly into power, and Don Ascension Esquivel will accept his defeat quietly and philosophically, like the progressive and broad-minded man that he is.

derece, here portich warwick of the day of t Bodriguista badge) and carrying in one hand a huge knife and in the other a pistol. The inevitable woman carrying her baby upside down was also on hand to relieve the strain upon one's nerves. She ran from one danger to another, and only subsided when some one called her attention to the purple countenance of her offspring, which seemed to be in the throes of dissolution. Women of all classes of society took deep interest in the struggle. The beautiful young wife of President Soto was an ardent Esquivelista, and cheered on the party up to the last moment with patriotic songs and enthusiastic words.

It is quiet to-day and no farther uprising is feared. Dispassionate minds consider President Soto's act of letting go the reins a weakness on his part. They say it looks as though the Rodriguistas wanted the earth, sun, moon, and stars. Don Ascension Esquivel's defeat may be attributed solely to the fact that the masses regarded him as a Nicaraguense; and their national jealousy is so strong that they could not pardon the accident of birth over the frontier line. There was not one other objection. A man of pure life, private and public, spotless integrity, kindly nature, and progressive tendencies, Esquivel must have made an excellent President. The country loses a good deal, too, in the resignation of Don Mauro Pernandez from the Cabinet. It has never had as Minister a harder worker or more clearheaded and enlightened statesman.

There will never be a Central American Union including Costs Rica; of that I am now positive. The defeat of Don Ascension demonstrates it clearly.

This uprising may or may not harm the country abrond. It has, of course, been of injury at home, as all business had to be suspended for three days. Beyond the attendant inconveniences strangers in nowies suffered. The degree to which foreigners and their property are held sacred in the republic is something marveilous. With a cessation of the hostilities of the past week the country will suffer no serious injury. The new acting President, Dr.

Wilbur L, Paddock Secures Possession o his Child,

WARWICK, N. Y., Nov. 22.-Referee F. V. Sanford of this village has reached a decision in a suit which has attracted considerable attention throughout Orange county and in certain circles of society in New York city. The action was brought by Wilbur L. Paddock of New York against Mrs. Mary E. Eager of War-wick to secure the custody of his five-year-old daughter Grace. The plaintiff is employed as managor in a large shoe house in New York city, and was married to a daughter of Mrs. Eager, His wife died early last autumn at her mother's home in this village, and Mrs. Eager, alleging that Paddock had cruelly treated his wife, refused to surrender the child to him. In November, 1888, Paddock managed to obtain the custody of his daughter and took her to New York. Two days later Mrs. Eager's attorney regained possession of the child, since which time various plots and schemes have been tried to secure her possession by the father and his counsel. In June last Paddock instituted the present suit against Mrs. Eager before Judge Barrett in New York city. The case was transferred to the Supreme Court in this department, and Counseller Sanford was appointed referce. Mr. Sanford awards the child shows an aversion to the father and a corresponding love for its grandmother. manager in a large shoe house in New York

Alaska Makes Her Wests Knows. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.-A despatch to the cie from Juneau. Alaska. says:

"The first Republican Convention ever held to Alaska convened at Juneau on Nov. 5. Delegates were present from all parts of the Territory, except from westward from all parts of the Territory, except from westward and the Yukon River ecountry.

A memorial to Congress was passed, asking that the Territory be allowed delegate to Congress. That home stead daw be standed to Alaska in modified remains that the law be standed to Alaska in modified remains the law of permit the benig used by camera for modified on permit its being used by camera for packing that and of furnisher and other articles unaily manufactured in the Territory, and for the creation of a commission for the purpose of submitting to Congress a code of laws for the Territory.

UPRISING IN COSTA RICA. THE LEDERER CASE GORS MERRILY ON.

Powder Push and Cigarettes, Tears and Recriminations in the Court Reem. Yesterday was the most interesting day yet in the trial of the Lederer case at the Tombs Police Court. To relieve the monotony of the long-dragged-out legal debate, Clare Chester, the alleged Mrs. Lederer, her sister Flora, and Milly Price strolled into the Judge' private room, where they all produced powder puffs and proceeded to readjust their com-plexions. Then the two latter young women smoked eigarettes with becoming abandon Miss Chester looked extremely well, and is a much prettier girl than she was a month ago. when Mr. Hummel, or some one behind Mr. Hummel, took her in hand and offered to prove that she was Mrs. Lederer. She still refuse that sho was Mrs. Lederer. She still refuses to say how much money Mr. Hummel gives her, but she evidently gets enough to eat.

Samuel Gardener, a musician, swore that he bad never heard that Clara Chester was Mrs. Lederer, aithough he had known the complainant for some years.

Mrs. Sophie McCormick, wife of the troupe's stage manager, testified that she had known Clara Chester in the Grand Theatre at Leeds, England.

Clara Chester in the Grand Theatre as Leeda, England.

"I was a ballet lady," said the witness, "and was principal lady, while Miss Chester was only second girl. She was then known as Mrs. Chailes Barrett,"

Were you ever known as Mrs. Dick Boe?"
saked Mr. Hummel.

"I won't tell you. It's none of your business, I am a witness, not a prisoner," replied the witness.

I am a witness, not a prisoner. Take witness.

Eunice Vance then tripped to the stand,
"Are you a private lady or a professional lady" began Lawyer Price.
"I have been on the stage since I was 14," said Eunice.
"Am I to infer that that means two years?" saked Price, gallantly.
"No, sir; ten years," said the fair witness, blushing.

"An I to lifer that that means two years?" asked Frice, gallantly, "asked Frice, gallantly, "You stage name is Tottis Coughdrops, I building." You stage name is Tottis Coughdrops, I building. "You stage name is Tottis Coughdrops, I building." "You stage name is Tottis Coughdrops, I building." "No. sir, but I sing a song which mentions a lady of that name."

Miss Yance then swore that she had never received male visitors in her dressing room when she wore tights but had no bodies on. She also testified that she had dined at the Brunswick on one occasion when Herrmann and Clara Chester were in the party.

After the witness left the stand there was a tilt between the counsel, and Mr. Frank said something about his conscience." The idea of a lawyer with a conscience. I havers don't have consciences. Do they. Price?" shouted Mr. Price dryly.

Mrs. E. J. Thompson, proprietress of the house at 55 West Twelfth street swore that both Clara and Flora Chester had engaged rooms of her which they had occupied with men other than Lederer. Clara's particular friend was known as Tennyson. Mrs. Thompson gave such a shocking account of the way Clara Chester spent one evening seeing the most wicked sights in New York after dark that that young woman burst into tears and sobbed convulsively. Milly Price sobbed in sympathy, but sizer Flora only looked colder and harder than usual.

Stage tears? ejaculated Lederer to his counsel in a low tone. Hummel was on his feet in an instant. "You have no right to say that," he shouted excitedly. "This lady is now shedding real tears. Yes, sir, I ropeat it, real tears: as real, sir, as your marriage to the woman whom you now insuit." Just about, murmured Lederer, sarcastically.

Mr. Hummel then appealed to the Court to proce the client, and Justice Hogan told Lederer and the sister Flora and the sister Talbot." Mrs. Thompson however, swore that the receipt the signed made no mention of Mrs. George W. Lederer, Rown professionally as Clara Chester, and in the receipt he explained to the Court tha

IN HYMEN'S NOOSE.

Mr. Blauvelt of the Fourth Ward Celebrates his Acquittal of Murder.

The climax of the recent thrilling events the young Fourth warder, was capped on last Wednesday evening by his marriage to Rosie Devine, the round-faced young woman who was in the witness chair for a brief space when Blauvelt was tried for the murder of John Duggan. Blauvelt is not a native of the Fourth ward, and his ideas of it must have been neculiar, because he changed his name to Brennan as soon as he moved there. He boarded with as soon as he moved there. He boarded with Mrs. Campbell, the mother of Rosie Devine, in the rear of 73 Oliver street, where the events just preceding the killing of Duggan began about midday on the 15th of last March. The men had a row in Mrs. Campbell's rooms, and Duggan cut Blauvelt with a teacup. Duggan was ejected, but he hung about the neighborhood until nearly midnight, when he met Blauveit on the street and, dragging him into a vacant lot, began beating him. Blauvelt fired two shots at Duggan and killed him. Blauvelt was tried for murder, and a week ago yesterday he was acquitted. There was a choice array of toughs in the court room, and one of them was so overcome with joy at the verdict that he cheered himself into contempt of court.

verdict that he cheered himself into contempt of court.

An attempt was made on the trial to show that Blauvelt had tried to follow in the footsteps of the renowned Fagin by teaching a child to steal, and that he was at one time engaged in concecting a burglary in Connecticut, but the attempt failed. There were plenty of witnesses to prove that, no matter how tough Blauvelt was. Duggan was a great deal tougher.

After the trial Blauvelt was missing from his favorite haunts, and there was a suspicton abroad that he had determined to reform. He was almost forgotten when the news of his marriage came, Rosle, the bride, was one of the witnesses who testified to the tough character of Duggan. Mrs. Campbell moved into two furnished rooms on the third floor of 28 Madison street three weeks ago. She lived here with her three little boys, her husband, and Rosle.

The rooms are in the rear, and are neither.

here with her three little boys, her nusband, and Rosie.

The rooms are in the rear, and are neither very large nor very well furnished, but they were made as bright as possible on Wednesday in readiness for the wedding. The ceremony occurred about 7 o'clock in the evening. Everything was very sedate as belitted the wedding of a man who stood within the shadow of the dynamo only a few days ago, and neither before the ceremony nor after it was there any bolsterous behavior. The newly married pair are living in New Jersey, Mrs. Campbell says.

A Coon Hunt in Little Bhody.

WESTERLY, R. I., Nov. 22.-While game has been growing extinct in other quarters of the State coons have been increasing steadily in the Cumberland township, and the Cumberland coon haunts have come to be more than locally famous. Diamond Hill is the best locality for coon hunting. The woods there locality for coon hunting. The woods there are full of them. Parties bag from eight to ten in one night. Wildcats and skunks are also plenty. Etmer and Eugene Whitpple took thirteen skunks lest Friday night. The Diamond Hill coon hunters select a moonlight night for their best work. They bundle up in old clothing, with rubber boots, a pistol carrying a big slug, and a batch of well-trained dogs. It is not long after the woods are entered before the dogs cluster round some tall tree and begin barking at the moon. One of the party, generally the man who is enjoying his first coon hunt, is selected to climb the tree and shake his coonship from his forest retreat. While this is going on the dogs keep up their baying and the hunters build a circle of fire about the topmost branch of the tree, as the coon never stops short of it. The amateur hunter may be excused for a feeling of trepidation when he finally confronts the flery, purplish eyes of the coon, but he must not falter. He must pour lead from the big pistol into the coon until the coon is over baliasted. Then he settles down to the work of shaking the coon from his death grip. The jackknile is brought into play and finally the carcass strikes the ground, is pounced upon by the dogs, and is eventually bagged. Coon dinners are fashionable in Rhode Island. The coon is boiled three hours and then baked with a dressing, being frequently basted.

Peud's Extract for all pain and indammaticas, is are full of them. Parties bag from eight to ten

BE BEAUTIFUL.

Every Lady Owes it to Herself to be as Beautiful as Possible, Says Mn.e. Ruppert.

THINGS OF INTEREST TO THE PAIR-RE SEX, AND STERNER SEX, TOO, WHO HAVE BLEMISHES OF THE COMPLEXION.

I do not mislead the public by promising to de impossible things, but do all I advertise, and in this lies my Success, says Mme. Ruppert, the leading complexion

or in fact that any preparation or manipulation, would remove scars or small-pox pittings? These blemishes are of the true skin or flesh, and nothing can remove them. It does not take a sage or even a deep-thinking person to say at once it is impossible to remove blem-ishes of the true skin. What I do claim, and what I have proven by having patients on exhibition at my office for public inspection while having their skin cleared by Face Bleach, is that it positively removes enness, birth marks when on the outer skin (nothing will remove those of the true skin, as is well known), &c. No other specialist has ever attempted to do what I did thoroughly, plainly, and above board last July. The reading public of New York city well remember that. furing July of this year, I had on exhibition at my office two ladies who were using my Face Bleach. One of these ladies, Nrs. Cummings, had black skin freckles of 22 years' standing, or since her earliest recollection, and she is now past 28. The other, Miss Julia Joyce, had blackheads, chronic pimples, and ecceems of four and a half years' standing. Both there ladies had used every known remedy, besides personal treatment by physicians and at hospitals, with lief. A few weeks' use of my Face Bleach cleared both their faces. To make the test most convincing, and so that the action and effect of my Face Bleach could be plainly seen, I cleared one side of each of their faces at a time, inviting the public to witness the change. They came in thousands and will testify to the exact truth of what I state. The ladies' faces are now clear, as their eworn affidavita which I publish assert. In all this I claim to be the leading complexion specialist, and will maintain this stand until some other will make as convincing a test. I am not bigoted no one-idead, but am ready and willing for conviction. I will say this to the ladies of New York, and, in fact, of all America: If you have freekles, moth patches, sallowness, liver spots extreme redness chronic or local pimples or blackheads, eczema, acne, or any discolora-tion or disease of the skin, birthmarks of the outer skin, or wrinkles other than those caused by facial expression, that my Face Bleach will positively and entirely remove them. Its action is perfectly natural, having the same effect on the face that our wearing apparel by constant friction has on the rest of the body. It outs the callons filling of the pores, draws out the impurity or discoloration, and gently removes the dead

cuticle, forming a new skin entire.

The action of my Pace Bleach, as stated above, is entirely in accordance with nature. For example, you will notice on the dark lining of a dress sleeve (if it comes in direct contact with the arm) particles of the cuticle of the skin resembling dandruff. This is removed by the friction of the sleeve. But the face has no helper of this kind provided by custom, so this greatly desired want is supplied by Face Bleach. Many ladles imagine the process painful, and that it would re-quire them to seclude themselves while using. To these I will say that they can use as directed and not irritate the skin, and it has the same effect. Some ladies desire to clear their skin very quickly and apply oftener. The Face Bleach imperfectly harmless to the shin and in every way beneficial to it. It preserves the skin, and persons using it will maintain a good complexion to ex-treme old age. Look among your friends and see if you cannot note marked improvement in some of their con plexions. You may know without asking that they have been using my Face Bleach, for this is the only preparation that has had its merits publicly proven, The remarkable sale of Face Bleach, and its merits being preached by disinterested parties every day, go to show that doing exactly what you advertise pays He sure you get the genuine. The name and address o the originator. Mms. A. Ruppert, is blown in every bot-tle and is labelled with fac-simile of her signature and photograph. For sale at her office or sent to any address on receipt of price; one bettle, \$2; threbottles (nausity a cure), \$5. It will cost you nothing t investigate. Call or send 4c. postage for complete par-ticulars in plain envelope, Madame A. Ruppert, 30 East 14th st. New York, and 13 West 42d st., New York; also at 479 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

POPULAR EVERYWHERE.

ME, A, RUPPERT'S FAME SPREADS. Macauley's Theatre, Louisville, Ky., was crowded to its capacity on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 12, the occasion being a lecture delivered by New York's leading Complexion Specialist. The complimentary expressions o the entire press of that city proves that this famou specialist is highly appreciated abroad, as well as at home. The opening of her branch office, 4th and Market sta. Louisville, was graced by over 1,500 lady callers. Success guaranteed.

BERRY WALL CARRIES A WATERBURY. His Tailor's Lawrer Taking Satisfaction Out of His Feelings.

E. Berry Wall was again on the rack for a couple of hours yesterday in the interminable suit of his tailor, Matthias Rock, who seeks to collect on a judgment for \$387 found against the ex-King of the Dudes just a year ago. The hearing took place before Referes W. H. Myer in his office at Broadway and Duane street. Mr. Wall is of the opinion that the case is being protracted and pushed against him purely out of spite, and both he and his counsel resented what they regarded as the impudence of most of the inquiries which Lawyer Julius Lehmann asked. In fact, Lawyer Stewart, Mr. Wall's coupsel, suggested very early in vesterday's examination that it was useless for him to pursue further his quest after property with which to satisfy the judgment, and he added:

"You can't get blood out of a beet." Mr. Lehman thought this remark was capable of a double construction, but he didn't ques-tion its truth. He endeavored to get more information about Mr. Wall's employment as s wine agent last summer. The witness declared wine agent last summer. The witness declared that he did not receive more than \$115 for pushing the wine, and that money was given him by the President of the United Growers' Company. The money was given him, not as compensation, but to enable him to buy the wine for his iriends' entertainment. He agreed to spend the money at Saratoga, but he actually spent it at Long Branch. Mr. Stewart interposed with:

"We have no objection to any question asked in good faith, but Air. Wail hasn't a dollar to his name except such funds as his friends supply him with, and they keep him mighty close. If you are trying to get at the truth, you are going at it very much as the crab does, backward."

ward.

Mr. Lehmann walked over to Mr. Wall and inspected his apparel very critically. Mr. Wall was very plainly dressed. He looked ugly as the lawyer stood opposite him with his hands in his pockets coolly surveying him. The next question was:

Q.-Have you got a watch ! A.-Yea. Q.-What kind ! A.-Waterbury. C.—What kind? A.—Waterbury.

—Did you get it with a suit of clothes? A.—No. I don't get my clothes at such places as you patronize.

Mr. Wall had a big sliver-headed cane in his hand, and as he gripped it nervously he looked threateningly at the lawyer. This caused Mr. Siewart to remark:

"You'd better look out, Lehmann, or you and Wall will get into a fight, and he would thrash you in about two minutes and a haif."

"Yes, I think he could with that cane." admitted Mr. Lehmann, but he persisted with his personal questions, and inquired about other details of his apparel. Q.—What nort of scarf pin is that you have on? A.—I don't know; alum. i guess. Q.—What other jeweify have you? A.—None. except what you see on me. Here's a ring worth about \$2. Q.—Well, we want it. Is that watch chain gold? A.—

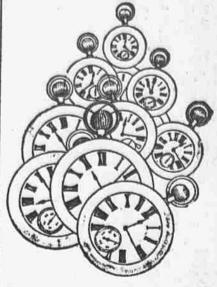
Yes.—How many cames have you? A.—Two, and I've a right to have as many cames as I please.

Q.—Are they both allyer headed? A.—I don't know.
Q.—Are they both allyer headed? A.—I don't know.
Q.—If you buy this one? A.—No, it was given me.
You have on within a few months of the weiry except what you have on within a few months of the series of the level of the property of the proper The hearing will go on again on Friday.

Slaughter of Sheep by Dogs, NEW HAVEN, Nov. 22.—A wholesale slaughter faheep by dogs occurred at Ansonia on Thursday. Out of a flock of firty all except four were either killed outof a flock of firty all except four were either killed out-right or mangied so that they will have to be killed. About ten days ago Downs & Griffin placed the sheep in a grass pasture on the Old Town road for fattening for market. Mr. Downs visited the flock on Thursday and a most stokening sight mat his view. The ground was stream with corpuse of the sheep, while others, still alive, were fearfully mangied. The Scientimen of the town were once notified, and the town with laws to pay the sheep owners for the damage done, which will be about \$100. The dog tax is laid to reimburse owners of slanguitered sheep.

The new steel bridge over the Thames River at London is the largest of the kind in the world. All S line trains to and from Roston new pass over it well worth seeing—den.

Hackett, Carhart & Co. CLOTHIERS.



Commencing to-day we will present to every buyer of our clothing, or hats, to the amount of \$12 OR OVER, a jewelled escapement nickel-plated Swiss Watch, (stem-winder), of an improved pattern.

Our Men's & Boys' clothing is made by ourselves in the most thorough manner, and from the best materials.

We are selling it at the lowest prices to close out a great overstock.

To aid us in doing so, we give away the Watch, as above stated.

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LOUIS WINDMULLER, Treasurer. NEWELL MARTIN, Secretary.

DIAMONDS.

You will find our stock a desirable one.

THEODORE A KOHN & SON, 56 West 23d St.

Look Ahead, for Winter Is Coming. Instead of "looking backward" just now, is were better to look forward somewhat and anticipate the time when "barren winter with his wrathful nipping cold" will be upon us in order that he may not catch us unawares. There is no excuse for being unprepared for his advent this year, when such pines of warm clothing are enered everywhere at extremely low prices. Probably of no colding establishment in New York can this be said with more truth than of that owned by Messers itseket, Carhart & Co., at Canal street and Broadway, which is so well known to the public that a detailed catalogue of the goo s in stork is unnecessary. In the children's youths, and usen's departments the manufactures represented are marked by superior workmanship in cut, style, and finish, and every possible make of germent and design of citch are there shown. One great advantage in dealing with this firm is that in every case the goods are carcity as represented, and any purchase that does not prove satisfactory has be returned, and the money paid will be refunded. Instead of "looking backward" just now. it

Flushing's New Postmuster. Elihu F. Harris, Republican, was appointed ostmaster of rinshing yesteriay to succeed William Carpenter, Democrat. There were two other candi-ates, Surens H. ustes and James L. Smith.

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and everything as sweet as if never worn. Try Frank Siddalls Soap Next Washday. Sold Everywhere.